

New metriorrhynchine species (Coleoptera: Lycidae) from Sulawesi

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Abstract: Nine new species of metriorrhynchine net-winged beetles, *Mangkutanus uluwayensis* sp. nov., *Metriorrhynchus longeolivaceus* sp. nov., *Sulabanus bicolorinotus* sp. nov., *S. brunneifasciatus* sp. nov., *S. nitidifasciatus* sp. nov., *S. torajaensis* sp. nov., *Xylobanus latimojongensis* sp. nov., *X. pangoensis* sp. nov. and *X. sinajiensis* sp. nov., are described from Sulawesi. A key to species of the endemic Sulawesi genus *Mangkutanus* Kubecek, Dvorak et Bocak, 2011 is provided.

Key words: Metriorrhynchini, new taxa, *Mangkutanus* key, Wallacea.

Introduction

The Metriorrhynchini are by far the most diverse and species-rich group of net-winged beetles in the Papuan region, where the relatively modest number of higher taxonomic groups is set off by the diversity of Lycidae at alpha-taxonomic level (Kleine 1933; Masek et al. 2018). Although the first metriorrhynchine taxa from the island of Sulawesi, which is part of this region, were described back in the second half of the nineteenth century, only recently has its fauna started to reveal its actual richness (Bocak & Matsuda 1997; Bocak 1999; 2000; 2001; Bocak & Jass 2004; Bocak et al. 2006; Dvorak & Bocak 2007; 2009; Kubecek et al. 2011).

An opportunity to study the Lycidae material collected in Sulawesi recently allows adding nine new metriorrhynchine species to the genera *Mangkutanus* Kubecek, Dvorak et Bocak, 2011 (one species), *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1869 (one species), *Sulabanus* Dvorak and Bocak, 2007 (four species) and *Xylobanus* Waterhouse, 1879 (three species). *Mangkutanus* and *Sulabanus*, described just several years ago, externally can hardly be distinguished from *Xylobanus*, but their aedeagi suggest they belong in different, and not even closely allied lineages.

Most of the new species described below come from three localities in South Sulawesi: vicinity of Puri Rimba Resort near Palopo, at 750–800 meters above sea level, Mountain Pangopango near Makale, at 1740–1780 meters above sea level, and the Latimojong Mountains, in most cases at 2000

meters above sea level (Figs 1–2).

Material and methods

The studied specimens were glued on cardboard mounting plates. For detailed examination they were relaxed in water; then the detached ultimate abdominal segments were treated for several hours in 10% KOH at room temperature, then, with the extracted genitalia, placed in microvials with glycerin; or glued back on mounting plates, along with the extracted genitalia, without the KOH treatment.

MSP-1 zoom stereoscopic dissecting microscope with x8–x80 magnification range was used. Photographs were taken with Canon EOS 6D camera and Canon MP-E 65 mm lens.

Acronyms for scientific collections used in the text:

ICM — Insect Center, Moscow;
ZMUU — Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

Results

Metriorrhynchini Kleine, 1926

Mangkutanus Kubecek, Dvorak et Bocak, 2011

Mangkutanus Kubecek, Dvorak & Bocak 2011: 648

Type species: *Sulabanus tenggahensis* Dvorak et Bocak, 2007 (by original designation).

Distribution: Endemic of Sulawesi.





Figures 1–2. Lycidae habitats on Sulawesi. 1 – Puri Rimba Resort, 780 m above sea level, habitat of *Sulabanus bicolorinotus* sp. nov. and *S. brunneifasciatus* sp. nov.; 2 – Slope of Mountain Sinaji, Latimojong Mountains, 2000 m above sea level, habitat of *Mangkutanus uluwayensis* sp. nov., *Metriorrhynchus longelivaceus* sp. nov., *Xylobanus latimojongensis* sp. nov. and *X. sinajiensis* sp. nov.



***Mangkutanus uluwayensis* sp. nov.** (Figs 3–8)

Holotype ♂ ICM: Indonesia, S Sulawesi, Latimojong Mts, N slopes [of] Sinaji Mt., env. Uluway, 3°18'36"S 120°01'40"E, 2000 m, 19-20.01.2020, S. Kazantsev leg.

Paratypes 18♂ ICM & ZMUU: same label as holotype.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the new species is derived from 'Uluway', a village at the foothills of the Latimojong Mts in South Sulawesi, where its type series was collected.

Description: Length 7.0-9.0 mm. Width across humeri 1.5-2.0 mm. Dark brown to black. Pronotal margins and elytra, except around scutellum and along suture in proximal third, reddish light brown (Fig. 3). Vertex finely and sparsely punctate, with two inconspicuous small round impressions behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively small, eye diameter to interocular distance ratio ca. 0.65. Labrum small, transverse, slightly emarginate medially at anterior margin. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres small, elongate, almost parallel-sided, somewhat narrowed, flattened and oblique at apex. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae moderately long, attaining to elytral half, strongly serrate; antennomere 3 ca. 6.6 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4; antennomeres 3-11 with short dense sub-erect pubescence (Fig. 3). Pronotum only ca. 1.1 times wider than long, with straight, almost parallel sides, bisinuate basally and triangularly produced anteriorly, with small acute posterior and inconspicuous anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, narrowing distally, concave at sides, deeply semi-circularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 3). Elytra long, ca. 4 times longer than wide at humeri, slightly widening distally, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with one row of subquadrate cells, but at base and apices with two rows of roundish cells; pubescence dense, short and decumbent, present on costae (Fig. 3). Legs relatively long and slender; tibiae and femurs straight, narrow; tibiae subequal in length to femurs (Fig. 3).

Male: Aedeagus with elongate straight median lobe, in apical two fifths with noticeably widened inner sac bearing a pair of slender inconspicuously curved spines (Figs 4–5).

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: *Mangkutanus uluwayensis* sp. nov. is readily distinguishable from congeners in the coloration and the shape of its aedeagus (Figs 3–8).

Variation: The ratio of light and dark brown in

pronotum and elytra can vary from mostly reddish light brown (as in the holotype, fig. 3) to almost entirely dark brown to black, with only anterior pronotal margin and elytral apices reddish light brown (as in one of the paratypes, fig. 6). The aedeagus of *M. uluwayensis* sp. nov. can vary from slightly curved in dorsal view (as in the holotype, Figs 4–5) to completely straight (as in one of the paratypes, Figs 7–8).

Distribution: Known only from the Latimojong Mts., South Sulawesi.

A key to species of *Mangkutanus*

- 1 Elytra black, pronotum reddish brown
 *M. utarensis* (Dvorak et Bocak, 2007)
 – Elytra bicolour, pronotum black, at most with reddish brown margins (e.g. Figs 3 & 6) 2
 2 Humeral three fifths of elytra lighter than apical two fifths
 *M. tenggahensis* (Dvorak et Bocak, 2007)
 – Elytra black with reddish apices or reddish testaceous with infuscated scutellar and sutural area (Figs 3 & 6); aedeagus with narrow straight median lobe and relatively broad, ovaly widened inner sac (Figs 4–5 & 7–8) *M. uluwayensis* sp. nov.

***Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1869**

Metriorrhynchus Gemminger & Harold 1869: 1629

Type species: *Lycus parallelus* Guérin-Meneville, 1838 (subsequent designation by Waterhouse, 1878).

Distribution: Oriental, Papuan and Australian regions; one species occurs in the south-east of the Palaearctic Region.

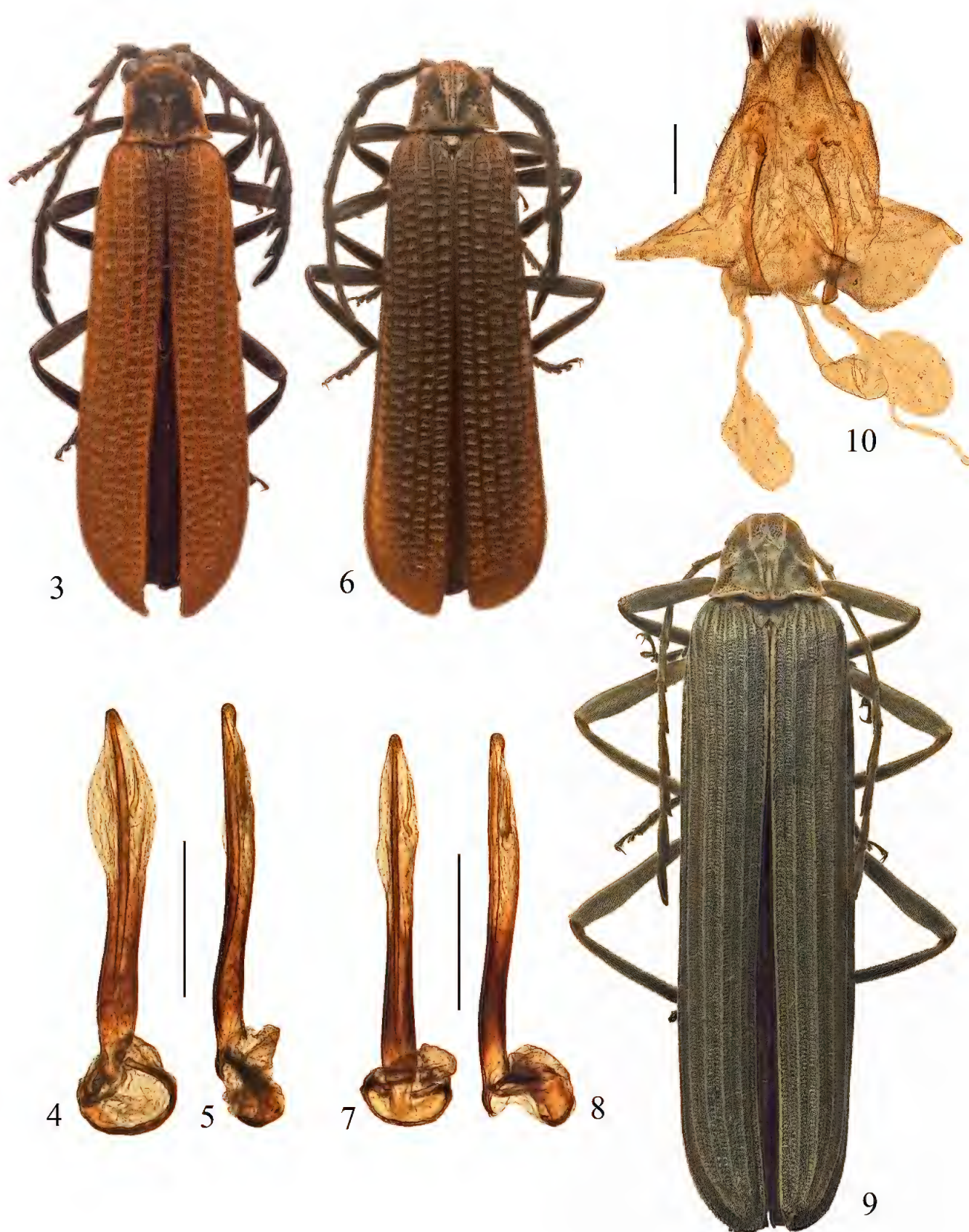
***Metriorrhynchus longeolivaceus* sp. nov.** (Figs 9–10)

Holotype ♀ ICM: Indonesia, S Sulawesi, Latimojong Mts, N slopes [of] Sinaji Mt., env. Uluway, 3°18'36"S 120°01'40"E, 1900-2000 m, 19-20.1.2020, S. Kazantsev leg.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for 'long and olive', alluding to the shape of its body and the coloration of its upperside.

Description: Length 23.5 mm. Width across humeri 5.0 mm. Olive. Pronotal margins brownish. Abdomen dark brown; ultimate ventrite and tergite orange testaceous (Fig. 9). Vertex densely pubescent, with conspicuous transverse impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively small, interocular distance ca. 1.3 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum large, with its length subequal to





Figures 3–10. Habitus and aedeagi of *Mangkutanus* and *Metriorrhynchus*. 3–8 – *Mangkutanus uluwayensis* sp. nov.; 9–10 – *Metriorrhynchus longelivaceus* sp. nov.; 3–5 – Holotype male; 6–8 – Paratype males; 9–10 – Holotype female; 3, 6 & 9 – Habitus, dorsal view; 4–5 & 7–8 – Aedeagi: 4 & 7 – Dorsal view; 5 & 8 – Lateral view; 10 – Female genitalia, ventral view [figures 3, 6 & 9 not to scale; scale bars for figures 4–5 & 7–8 & 10 – 0.5 mm].



width, semi-oval, medially emarginate at anterior margin; epistoma concave. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres small, elongate, almost parallel-sided, narrowed and glabrous in distal half, rounded at apex. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae long, narrow, attaining to elytral half, feebly serrate; antennomere 3 ca. 10 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.1 times longer than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Fig. 9). Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.3 times wider than long, with conspicuously slightly concave sides, bisinuate basally and noticeably produced anteriorly, with prominent acute posterior and obsolete anterior angles; transverse rib hardly noticeably near median areole. Scutellum transverse, parallel-sided and triangularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 9). Elytra long, ca. 4 times longer than wide at humeri, slightly narrowing distally, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of small very narrow transverse cells; pubescence dense, short and decumbent (Fig. 9). Legs very long, slender; tibiae and femurs straight, narrow; tibiae subequal in length to femurs; femurs noticeably swollen near apex (Fig. 9).

Female: External female genitalia with elongate, ca. 3.2 times longer than wide, styli, relatively short membranous coxites and relatively long, slightly bent in the middle and truncate at base, free sclerotised valvifers (Fig. 10).

Sexual dimorphism: Male unknown.

Differential diagnosis: *Metriorrhynchus longeolivaceus* sp. nov. is easily separable from its Sulawesi congeners by the coloration, it may also be distinguished from *M. thoracicus* (Fabricius, 1801) and allied species (Bocak & Matsuda, 1997) by the longer styli and shorter and differently shaped valvifers (Figs 9–10).

Distribution: Known only from the Latimojong Mts. (South Sulawesi).

***Sulabanus* Dvorak et Bocak, 2007**

Sulabanus Dvorak & Bocak 2007: 3

Type species: *Sulabanus mamasensis* Dvorak and Bocak, 2007 (by original designation).

Distribution: Endemic of Sulawesi.

***Sulabanus bicolorinotus* sp. nov.** (Figs 11–13)

Holotype ♂ ICM: Indonesia, S Sulawesi, W Palopo, Puri Rimba Resort, 2°57'33"S 120°05'12"E, 780 m, at light, 7.I.2020, S. Kazantsev leg.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the new species

is derived from the Latin for 'noted for two colours', alluding to the coloration of its antennae and upperside.

Description: Length 6.3 mm. Width across humeri 1.4 mm. Dark brown to black. Antennomere 11, pronotal sides and posterior pronotal margin, prosternum, mesoventrite, trochanters, femurs proximally and relatively narrow band at elytral two fifths testaceous (Fig. 11). Vertex glabrous, shining, feebly convex. Eyes small, interocular distance ca. 1.5 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum transverse, moderately convex anteriorly, inconspicuously medially emarginate. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres elongate, securiform, oblique at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae moderately long, slightly surpassing elytral middle, serrate; antennomere 3 ca. 10 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.2 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short semi-erect pubescence (Fig. 11). Pronotum subquadrate, about as wide as long, with slightly concave sides, bisinuate basally and semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with small rounded posterior and blunt anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, parallel-sided, semi-circularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 11). Elytra long, ca. 3.8 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with a row of regular subquadrate cells; pubescence scarce, short and decumbent (Fig. 11). Legs moderately long; tibiae and femoris straight, relatively broad; tibiae subequal in length to femoris (Fig. 11).

Male: Aedeagus with relatively narrow, moderately widened in the middle and feebly emarginate apically median lobe, with short erect hairs in the middle portion (Figs 12–13).

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: *Sulabanus bicolorinotus* sp. nov. somewhat resembles *S. nitidifasciatus* sp. nov., separable by the distinctly less narrow body, orange testaceous antennomere 11 and bicoloured pronotum with more acute posterior angles, as well as by the more narrow, less widened in the middle and feebly emarginate apically median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 11–13).

Distribution: Known only from the mountains near Palopo (South Sulawesi).

***Sulabanus brunneifasciatus* sp. nov.** (Figs 14–16)

Holotype ♂ ICM: Indonesia, S Sulawesi, W Palopo, trail nr. Puri Rimba Resort, 2°58'00"S 120°05'13"E, 720–850 m, 23–27.I.2020, S. Kazantsev leg.



Derivatio nominis: The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for 'with a brown band', alluding to its elytral coloration.

Description: Length 9.8 mm. Width across humeri 2.0 mm.

Dark brown to black. Antennomere 3 proximally, thorax, trochanters, proximal third to half of femurs and broad elytral band below humeri brownish testaceous (Fig. 14). Vertex densely and finely punctate at sides and anteriorly and glabrous in the middle, with two inconspicuous round impressions behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively small, interocular distance ca. 1.4 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum transverse, with broad prominent median incision; epistoma noticeably medially incised. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres broad, securiform, oblique at apex. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae moderately long, slightly surpassing elytral middle, serrate; antennomere 3 ca. 6.3 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4; antennomeres 3-11 with short semi-erect pubescence (Fig. 14). Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.3 times wider than long, with short, almost parallel sides, slightly bisinuate basally and strongly triangularly produced anteriorly, with small acute posterior and obsolete anterior angles; with conspicuous round punctures at posterior angles and anteriorly. Scutellum transverse, short, slightly narrowing distally and broadly emarginate at apex (Fig. 14). Elytra narrow and long, ca. 3.9 times longer than wide at humeri, widest below humeri, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with a row of regular subquadrate cells; pubescence dense, short and decumbent, present only on longitudinal and transverse costae (Fig. 14). Legs long; tibiae and femoris straight, relatively broad; tibiae slightly shorter than femoris (Fig. 14).

Male: Aedeagus with relatively broad and strongly emarginate apically median lobe, with short erect hairs in the middle portion dorsally (Figs 15–16).

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: *Sulabanus brunneifasciatus* sp. nov. is quite similar in general appearance and aedeagal structure to *S. brancuccii* Dvorak et Bocak, 2007, separable by the distinctly more narrow elytra (only 3.3 times longer than wide at humeri in *S. brancuccii*), as well as by the more parallel-sided median lobe of the aedeagus with conspicuous vestiture dorsally in the middle part (Figs 14–16).

Distribution: Known only from the mountains near Palopo (South Sulawesi).

***Sulabanus nitidifasciatus* sp. nov.** (Figs 17–19)

Holotype ♂ ICM: Indonesia, S Sulawesi, N slopes [of] Mt. Pangopango, 3°09'46"S 119°49'45"E, 1740-1780 m, 9-11.I.2020, S. Kazantsev leg.

Paratype 1♀ ICM: same label as holotype.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for 'narrow' and 'with a band', alluding to its shape and elytral coloration.

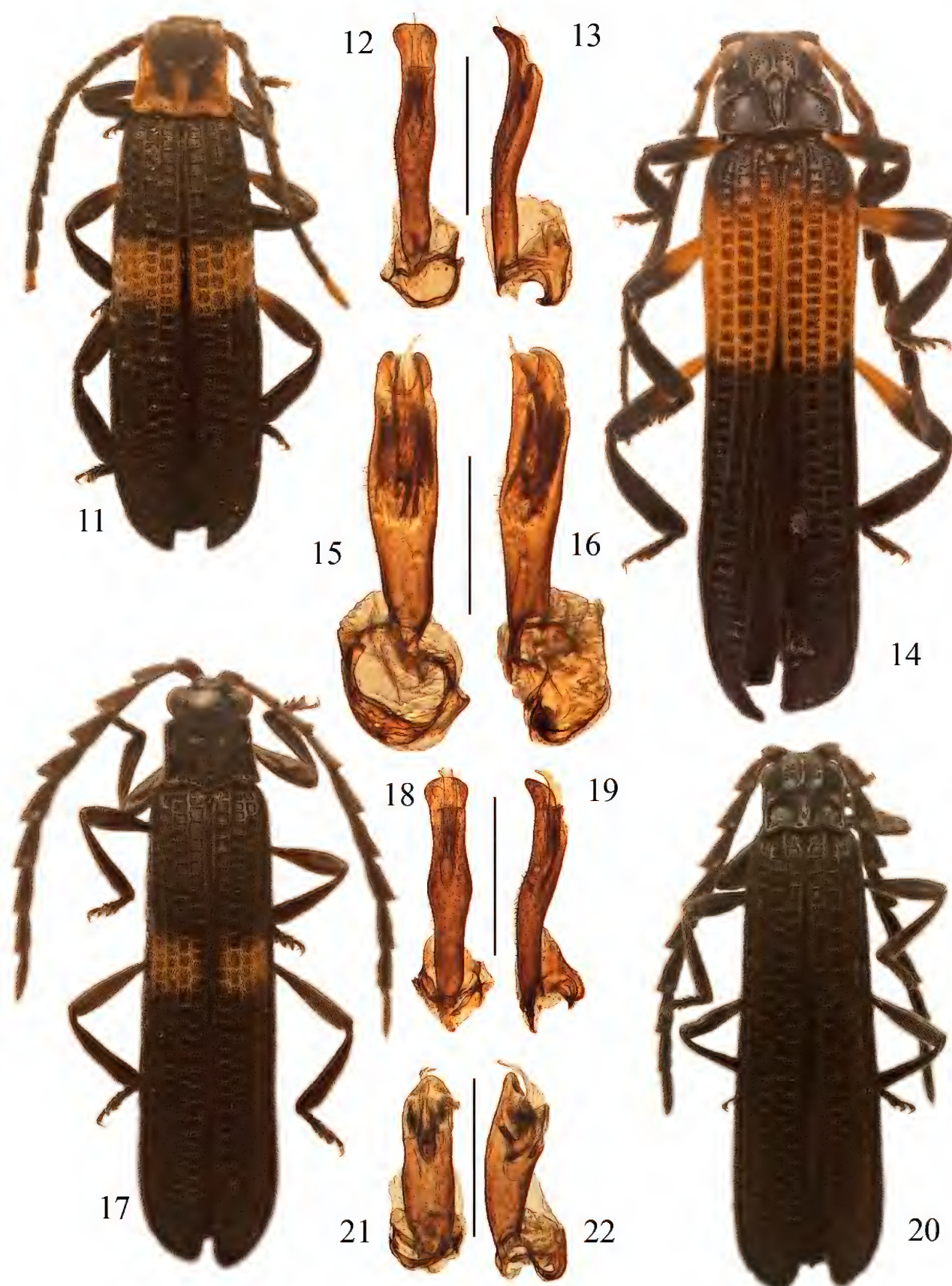
Description: Length 6.3-6.8 mm. Width across humeri 1.1-1.2 mm. Dark brown to black. Antennomere 2 and narrow elytral band at elytral two fifths brownish testaceous (Fig. 17). Vertex glabrous, shining, feebly convex, with fine punctuation near eyes. Eyes relatively small, interocular distance ca. 1.4 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, slightly medially incised anteriorly; epistoma conspicuously medially incised. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres small, slightly longer than wide, broadly securiform, widest at base. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae long, attaining to elytral two thirds, serrate; antennomere 3 ca. 6.7 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3-11 with long erect pubescence (Fig. 17). Pronotum subquadrate, only ca. 1.1 times wider than long, with almost straight sides, bisinuate basally and slightly semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with small acute posterior and conspicuous blunt anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, short, rounded and emarginate at apex (Fig. 17). Elytra narrow and long, ca. 4.1 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with a row of elongate rectangular cells; pubescence scarce, short and decumbent (Fig. 17). Legs long, slender; tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tibiae subequal in length to femoris (Fig. 17).

Male: Aedeagus with relatively narrow, moderately widened in the middle and rounded apically median lobe, with short erect hairs in the middle portion dorsally (Figs 18–19).

Sexual dimorphism: Female similar to male, but eyes slightly smaller, antennae somewhat shorter and less serrate.

Differential diagnosis: *Sulabanus nitidifasciatus* sp. nov. is somewhat similar in the aedeagal structure to *S. ambangensis* Dvorak et Bocak, 2007, easily separable by the testaceous band on the elytra, as well as by the distinct central widening of the median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 17–19). *S. nitidifasciatus* sp. nov. also resembles *S. bicolorinotus* sp. nov., but is separable by the distinctly narrower body, uniformly dark brown





Figures 11–22. Habitus and aedeagi of *Sulabanus*, holotype males. 11–13 – *S. bicolorinotus* sp. nov.; 14–16 – *S. brunneifasciatus* sp. nov.; 17–19 – *S. nitidifasciatus* sp. nov.; 20–22 – *S. torajaensis* sp. nov.; 11, 14, 17 & 20 – Habitus, dorsal view; 12–13, 15–16, 18–19 & 21–22 – Aedeagi: 12, 15, 18 & 21 – Dorsal view; 13, 16, 19 & 22 – Lateral view [figures 11, 14, 17 & 20 not to scale; scale bars for figures 12–13, 15–16, 18–19 & 21–22 – 0.5 mm].



to black antennomere 11 and pronotum, acute posterior pronotal angles, as well as by the rounded apically median lobe of the aedeagus.

Distribution: Known only from Mt. Pangopango in Tana Toraja (South Sulawesi).

***Sulabanus torajaensis* sp. nov.** (Figs 20–22)

Holotype ♂ ICM: Indonesia, S Sulawesi, N slopes [of] Mt. Pangopango, 3°09'46"S 119°49'45"E, 1740–1780 m, 9–11.I.2020, S. Kazantsev leg.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the new species is derived from 'Tana Teraja', a locality in South Sulawesi where, on Mt. Pangopango, its type specimen was collected.

Description: Length 5.4 mm. Width across humeri 1.0 mm. Uniformly dark brown to black (Fig. 20). Vertex glabrous, shining, feebly convex, with fine punctuation near eyes and a pair of small round impressions behind antennal prominence. Eyes small, interocular distance ca. 1.8 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, truncate anteriorly; epistoma greatly medially incised. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres small, about as long as wide, widest at base. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae long, attaining to elytral three fifths, serrate; antennomere 3 ca. 6.2 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short semi-erect pubescence (Fig. 20). Pronotum subquadrate, only ca. 1.1 times wider than long, with almost straight and parallel sides, bisinuate basally and semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with small acute posterior and conspicuous blunt anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, rounded and emarginate at apex (Fig. 20). Elytra narrow and long, ca. 4.1 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with a row of regular elongate cells; pubescence scarce, short and decumbent, present only on longitudinal and transverse costae (Fig. 20). Legs long, slender; tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tibiae subequal in length to femoris (Fig. 20).

Male: Aedeagus with robust, almost cylindrical in ventral view and triangularly produced apically median lobe, without short erect hairs in the middle portion (Figs 21–22).

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: *Sulabanus torajaensis* sp. nov. is similar in the aedeagal structure to *S. similis* Dvorak et Bocak, 2007, separable by the uniformly black elytra (with bright yellow band in *S. similis*), as well as by the details of the distal

opening and inner sac structures of the median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 20–22). Unlike in *S. bicolorinotus* sp. nov., *S. brunneifasciatus* sp. nov. and *S. nitidifasciatus* sp. nov., in *Sulabanus torajaensis* sp. nov. the outer surface of the median lobe does not have hairs dorsally.

Distribution: Known only from Mt. Pangopango in Tana Toraja (South Sulawesi).

***Xylobanus* Waterhouse, 1879**

Xylobanus Waterhouse 1879: 38

Type species: *Lycus costifer* Walker, 1858 (by original designation).

Distribution: Afrotropical, Oriental and eastern Palaearctic regions.

***Xylobanus latimojongensis* sp. nov.** (Figs 23–25)

Holotype ♂ ICM: Indonesia, S Sulawesi, Latimojong Mts, N slopes [of] Sinaji Mt., env. Uluway, 3°18'36"S 120°01'40"E, 2000 m, 19–20.01.2020, S. Kazantsev leg.

Paratype 1♂ ICM: same label as holotype.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the new species is derived from the 'Latimojong Mountains', a locality in South Sulawesi where its type series was collected.

Description: Length 9.1–9.5 mm. Width across humeri 1.8–1.9 mm. Uniformly black (Fig. 23). Vertex finely punctate, with conspicuous oblique impressions behind antennal prominence. Eyes small, interocular distance ca. 1.7 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum small, transverse, slightly convex anteriorly; epistoma very slightly concave. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres small, elongate, almost parallel-sided, flattened and oblique at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae moderately long, slightly surpassing elytral middle, antennomeres 3–11 flattened, almost parallel-sided; antennomere 3 ca. 10 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.1 times longer than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short sub-erect pubescence (Fig. 23). Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.4 times wider than long, with conspicuously concave sides, bisinuate basally and semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with prominent acute posterior and rounded anterior angles; median cell oval, narrow, going half-way to anterior margin; lateral and antero-lateral ribs almost obsolete. Scutellum transverse, narrowing distally, broadly emarginate at apex (Fig. 23). Elytra long, ca. 3.8 times longer than wide at humeri, somewhat widening distally and



slightly dehiscent in distal third, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with a row of regular subquadrate cells; pubescence scarce, short and decumbent (Fig. 23). Legs long, slender; tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tibiae subequal in length to femoris; tarsomeres narrow (Fig. 23).

Male: Aedeagus with relatively robust, gradually widened distally and rounded at apex median lobe, with a pair of relatively straight inner sac spines (Figs 24–25).

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: *Xylobanus latimojongensis* sp. nov. is easily separable from almost all *Xylobanus* species, and not only from Sulawesi, by the reduction of lateral and anterolateral pronotal ribs, as well as by the gradually widened distally median lobe of the aedeagus, with rounded apex (Figs 23–25).

Distribution: Known only from the Latimojong Mts. (South Sulawesi).

***Xylobanus pangoensis* sp. nov.** (Figs 26–29)

Holotype ♂ ICM: Indonesia, S Sulawesi, N slopes [of] Mt. Pangopango, 3°09'46"S 119°49'45"E, 1740–1780 m, 9–11.I.2020, S. Kazantsev leg.

Paratypes 5♂ & 3♀ ICM: same label as holotype.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the new species is derived from 'Pangopango', a mountain in South Sulawesi where its type series was collected.

Description: Length 6.7–9.6 mm. Width across humeri 1.4–2.1 mm. Dark brown to black. Pronotal margins narrowly brownish; elytral vestiture olive (Fig. 26). Vertex densely and finely punctate, with conspicuous trapezoidal impression behind antennal prominence with distinct narrow median ridge. Eyes large, interocular distance ca. 1.1 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum semi-oval; epistoma convex. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres small, elongate, narrow, narrowing distally, pointed and glabrous at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae moderately long, slightly surpassing elytral middle, relatively broad, serrate; antennomere 3 ca. 5 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short sub-erect pubescence (Fig. 26). Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.3 times wider than long, with conspicuously concave sides, bisinuate basally and prominently semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with long acute posterior and obsolete anterior angles; median cell long and narrow, going half-way to anterior margin; lateral ribs noticeably reduced. Scutellum transverse, narrowing distally, broadly

emarginate at apex (Fig. 26). Elytra narrow and long, ca. 4.1 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with a row of regular strongly transverse cells; pubescence scarce, short and decumbent (Fig. 26). Legs long, slender; tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tibiae subequal in length to femoris (Fig. 26).

Male: Aedeagus with conspicuously widened in distal half and narrowed at apex median lobe, with short apical spike and a pair of asymmetrical, noticeably narrowed in distal half inner sac spines (Figs 27–28).

Sexual dimorphism: Female similar to male, but larger, eyes smaller, antennae distinctly shorter and broader (Fig. 29).

Differential diagnosis: *Xylobanus pangoensis* sp. nov. may be distinguished from the somewhat similar in general appearance *X. panensis* Kubecek, Dvorak et Bocak, 2011 by the only slightly concave pronotal sides and shorter and more robust apex of the median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 26–29).

Distribution: Known only from Mt. Pangopango in Tana Toraja (South Sulawesi).

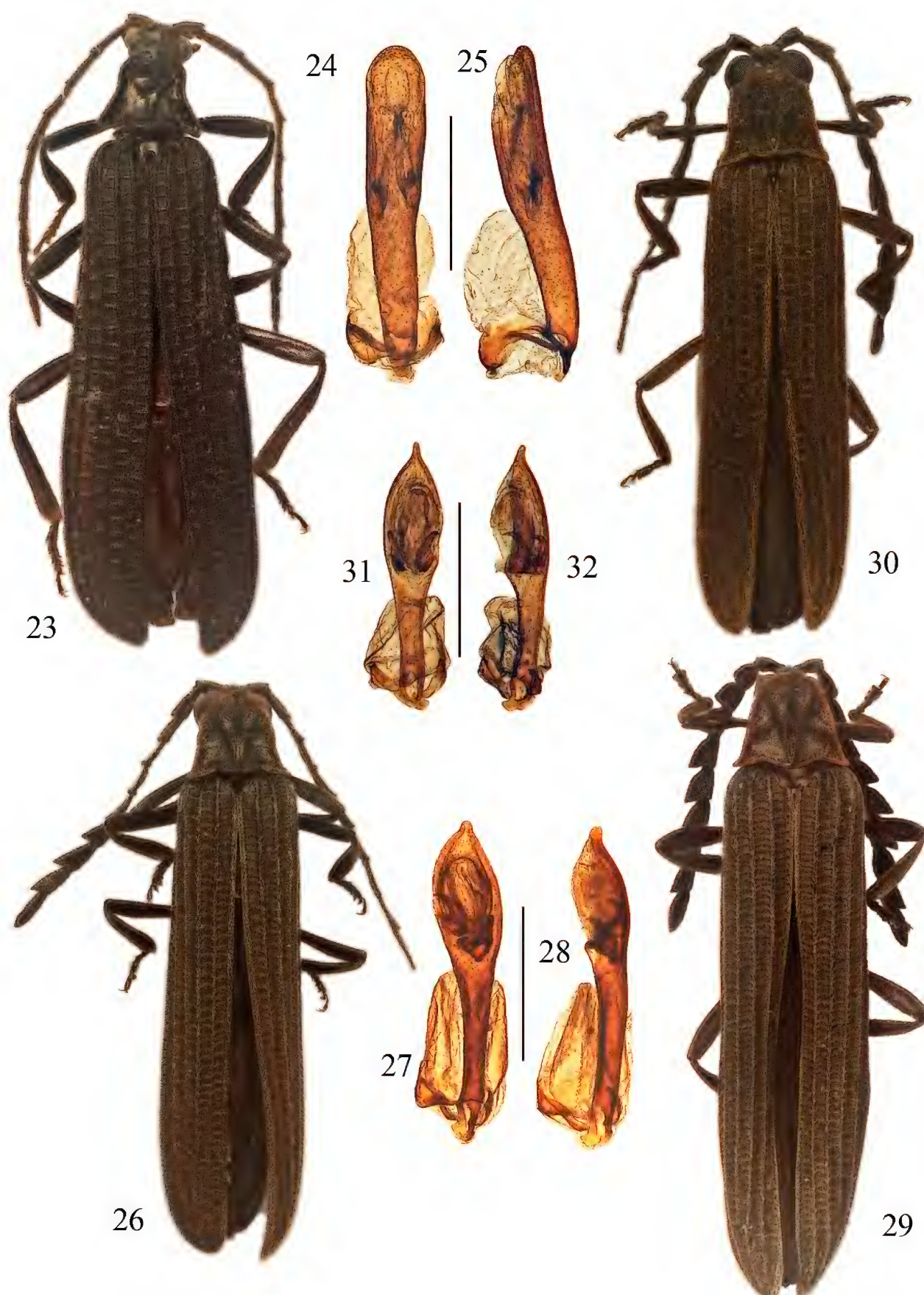
***Xylobanus sinajiensis* sp. nov.** (Figs 30–32)

Holotype ♂ ICM: Indonesia, S Sulawesi, Latimojong Mts, N slopes [of] Sinaji Mt., env. Uluway, 3°17'48"S 119°59'55"E, 1100–1300 m, 18–20.01.2020, S. Kazantsev leg.

Derivatio nominis: The name of the new species is derived from 'Sinaji', a mountain in the Latimojong mountain range in South Sulawesi where its type specimen was collected.

Description: Length 5.5 mm. Width across humeri 1.2 mm. Dark brown to black. Pubescence on pronotal ribs and margins, as well as on elytral costae and elytral margins brownish (Fig. 30). Vertex finely and densely punctate, with conspicuous round impression behind antennal prominence and a pair of minute pits at its bottom. Eyes large, interocular distance ca. 1.2 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum small, semi-oval; epistoma truncate. Palps slender; ultimate palpomeres small, elongate, narrow, pointed and glabrous at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae moderately long, slightly surpassing elytral middle, feebly serrate; antennomere 3 ca. 6.7 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short sub-erect pubescence (Fig. 30). Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.4 times wider than long, trapezoidal, bisinuate basally and semi-circularly produced anteriorly, with





Figures 23–32. Habitus and aedeagi of *Xylobanus*. 2–25 – *X. latimojongensis* sp. nov.; 26–29 – *X. pangoensis* sp. nov.; 30–32 – *X. sinajiensis* sp. nov.; 23–28 & 30–32 – Holotype males; 29 – Paratype female; 23, 26, 29 & 30 – Habitus, dorsal view; 24–25, 27–28 & 31–32 – Aedeagi: 24, 27 & 31 – Dorsal view; 25, 28 & 32 – Lateral view [figures 23, 26, 29–30 not to scale; scale bars for figures 24–25, 27–28 & 31–32 – 0.5 mm].



moderately long acute posterior and noticeable blunt anterior angles. Scutellum transverse, slightly narrowing distally and emarginate at apex (Fig. 30). Elytra narrow and long, ca. 3.8 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with a row of regular subquadrate to elongate cells; pubescence scarce, short and decumbent, present mostly on costae (Fig. 30). Legs long, slender; tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tibiae subequal in length to femoris (Fig. 8).

Male: Aedeagus with conspicuously widened in distal half and narrowed at apex median lobe, with elongate apical spike and a pair of symmetrical, evenly acuminate inner sac spines (Figs 31–32).

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: *Xylobanus sinajiensis* sp. nov. is somewhat similar to *X. pangoensis* sp. nov., distinguishable by the uniformly dark brown pronotum, noticeably more narrow antennomeres, subquadrate to elongate cells in the middle part of elytra and narrower apical spike of the less elongate median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 30–32).

Distribution: Known only from the Latimojong Mts. (South Sulawesi).

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